



In the first game of the 18th European rugby championship at the Nauch Stadium in Moscow, USSR National—winner of the bronze medal in the previous championship—drew against the Italian team 12-12.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Brilliant game

worthy of a champion

(Continued from page 11) with the White having an isolated pawn in the centre. But the typical middle-of-the-game position revealed some nuances which put the seasoned challenger very much on his guard and set him thinking.

After the game, Karpov's coach Igor Zaitsev, a normally reserved person, could not hide his elation.

After Karpov lost the sixth game, he said: I just could not take my eyes off the board. When Anatoly came in we started analyzing the game—and suddenly had a brainwave, which the champion has now put into brilliant practice.

A game of exchanges in the game left the White's central pawn increasingly isolated and needing continuous protection.

Karpov's each successive move was, in all intents and purposes, the best he could make, and the White pawn was encircled in accordance with all laws of strategy. When the challenger had to weaken his King's defences, Mikhail Tal commented: "It's all over for him now".

Strategy gave way to tactics as Karpov dealt his opponent a shattering blow sealing the fate of the game. The stunned Korchnoi even failed to adjourn the game.

The Italian "Giornale" newspaper thus commented the outcome: an incomparable final attack, while "L'Unita" wrote that Karpov combines stupendous will-power with confidence. Karpov himself had this comment: I am content with the way I played, but it's too early to ease off.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT IN MOSCOW

Five-time national badminton titlist Anatoly Skripko, from Minsk, defeated Vitaly Shmatkov, from Corky, 2-0. In the men's singles final of the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" International tournament in Moscow, Svetlana Belyasova, from Mogilyov, the country's No. 1, came close to winning the women's singles, prevailing over Christina Magnusson, of Sweden, in the first set but then losing the next two, 1-2, 1-2.

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EQUILIBRIUM CONTINUES

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They will play next game on October 27.



The final round of the first leg in the USSR basketball competition for men's teams is taking place in Moscow. The Central Army Club is in the lead. The photo shows a tough game between the Central Army Club-VEF (Riga) game which ended 10-88 in favour of the Army team.

Photo by Gennady Dubovikov

'BULGARIAN DAY' IN OLYMPIAHALLE

Anelia Ralenkova, 17, from Sofia, has captured her first ever overall rhythmic exercises world title competing at Munich's Olympiahalle and totaling 39.15 points.

In the main line-up is clear, says Rybakov. At the tournament we tried out various combinations of pairs and polished several tactical strata.

Two bosom friends Ilyana Rayeva and Liliya Ignatova, also from Bulgaria, shared second and third places only 0.1 point behind the winner. Interestingly, Rayeva is European top allrounder while Ignatova is vice-champion.

Fledgling Bulgarian gymnasts have been piling up interna-

tional awards in the past few years. Specialists attribute this in large measure to their exciting compositions peppered with complex elements. Their consistent and confident performance rests on excellent techniques and lots of practice.

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OF INTEREST

Tennis comes top of the list

Tennis accounted for 34.1 per cent of the Eurovision sports programme time, compared to football's 29.4 per cent. Still football remains spot No. 1 on the television network. In the USA, tennis comes next to baseball, basketball, and American football.

Photo by Yury Turov



Bengt Swenninge (left) and Martin Snarrer, from Denmark, have won in men's doubles in the international badminton tournament sponsored by the "Literaturnaya Rossiya" newspaper.

Photo by Yury Turov

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a telegram to Urho K. Kekkonen, President of Finland, in view of the latter's decision to relinquish his post. The telegram reads as follows:

"The Soviet leadership believes it has a duty to point out that your beneficial work on behalf of the Finnish people and international cooperation and your efforts to achieve a durable peace as a widely recognized and outstanding leader of the Finnish state for more than 25 years have won you warm affec-

tion and great respect from the Soviet people."

The telegram also speaks of the Soviet leaders' profound satisfaction with the personal contacts and relations of friendship and cooperation with Urho Kekkonen which have emerged over many years. Kekkonen's many activities to strengthen peace and security in Europe are generally acknowledged. Under Kekkonen's leadership, Finland made a significant contribution to the preparations for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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THE WORLD

LABOUR SNUBS REAGAN

Washington, President Reagan has not been invited to the convention of the American AFL-CIO labour union which is to be held in New York in mid-November.

This decision has been taken by labour leaders under pressure from rank-and-file labour union members who are becoming more and more firmly opposed to the anti-labour policies practised.

INTRUSION INTO KPDR AIRSPACE

Tokyo, Reuter-TASS. KPDR said that the United States and South Korea sent two fighter-bombers into its airspace and accused them of military provocation. The KPDR Central News Agency said the F-5s planes flew over the northern Province of Kang-

won to perpetrate a grave hostile act.

The agency said the infiltration was synchronized with recent repeated intrusions of SR-71 spy planes over KPDR. US "blackbird" reconnaissance planes had violated KPDR airspace 12 times this month.

PUWP Central Committee meets for plenary session

(Continued from page 1)

Following this, direction at its Fourth Plenary Meeting, Jaruzelski continued, the Central Committee confirmed in its resolution the "idea of agreement among all patriotic forces proceeding from the basic principles of Poland's social and political structure and her international alliances. We went on to say: the Front for National Accord and Cooperation should be wide open to all those not opposed to socialism, who want to take an active part in the salvation of the country".

Speaking about the recent strike called by the Solidarity leaders, the First Secretary



Don't you think, Jim, that our American colleague has a rather peculiar way of holding his pen?
Drawing by A. Prozorov

Spanish MPs discuss NATO membership

Madrid. The lower house of the Congress of Deputies (Spanish parliament) has discussed Spain's entry into NATO. There was heated debate over the motion proposed by the left-wing opposition to hold a nation-wide referendum to decide on the issue. Opinion polls show that most Spaniards oppose NATO membership, and that 69 per cent of them are in favour of a referendum.

Put to the vote, the referen-

dum proposal was defeated by 172 votes, with 144 in favour. Despite wide popular protest, the lower chamber of the parliament, approved a bill empowering the government to request NATO membership by a 165 to 146 vote.

The bill was voted against by deputies of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Spain, the Socialist Party of Andalusia and some others.

Put to the vote, the referen-

VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

WEEK OF ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT

There are ample grounds for stating that International Week of Action for Disarmament, traditionally held in late October on the initiative of the UN and the World Peace Council, attracted an enormous amount of interest among the public this year and spotlighted a whole range of new important developments in the peace drive.

The latter remark applies primarily to the unprecedented sweep of the campaign. In the first days of the Week, which began on October 24, London saw a 250,000-strong peace demonstration around 150,000 people converged on the Plaza del Popolo in Rome; over 100,000 demonstrated in the streets of Paris, and around 200,000 were on the march for peace and disarmament last Sunday in Brussels. There were also powerful peace demonstrations in Oslo and the Hague, in Vienna and Stockholm, Tokyo and Delhi.

What was behind this massive anti-militarist drive, especially in Europe? Without doubt the main reason for such a massive turnout was the special emphasis the peace movement places on the need for opposition to the deployment in Europe of American medium-range strategic missiles and

weapons, issues which cannot be raised at any political party, ideological movement or representative public forum.

Faced with the growing threat that Europe may be turned into a springboard for nuclear war, the peace movement is winning the support of many millions of peoples of various nationalities, political affiliation and creed.

The movement now comprises the most varied political forces, members of different political parties and trade unions, youth and religious organizations, and people of both leftist and moderate views.

This popular opposition, it was stressed in the October issue of the American weekly "The Nation", despite its vague organizational content, has mounted a series of demonstrations unmatched in post-war European history, and has mobilized public opinion in Europe on a scale inconceivable only a few years ago.

We are dealing here with a mass movement made up of highly diverse social forces, having many organizational forms and political shades, and with deep roots in present-day public life. It is comparable in scope and magnitude only with the resistance movement of World War II, and the recent anti-war movement can be just

as convincing an example of the truth of this assertion.

It is no longer possible to dismiss this present drive for peace, to brush it aside, or to hush it up, which Washington tried to do only recently. There is still, however, much disagreement over the general assessment of its importance and prospects.

At his recent October 17 meeting with editors of provincial papers, President Reagan described the peace "drive" as being the result of a lengthy propaganda campaign, which, true to form, he ascribed to Soviet instigation.

In planning their aggression, war-mongers have always schemed behind the backs of the masses, have poisoned their conscience with lies and have pitted peoples against one another. This is exactly what they are doing now. The Reagan team is actively campaigning among West European peoples, seeking, on the one hand, to belittle in every way the danger of a nuclear disaster and convince them that "united" nuclear war is possible, and, on the other, to place in doubt the feasibility of disarmament, defense and peaceful coexistence, shifting all blame onto the notorious "Soviet military threat".

But America is finding such tactics increasingly hard going, as the Europeans are waking up to the fact that the Reagan Administration plans for Europe to go up in the flames of a nuclear holocaust. This realization is spurring the European peoples on in a sacred fight against the threat of nuclear suicide. It is rallying them into a tremendous anti-war coalition.

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Huang Hua visits the States

Washington. Following a recent meeting between President Reagan and the Chinese Premier of State Council, Zhao Ziyang, in Cancun, Mexico, Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, has paid a visit to Washington.

The main topic under discussion was the supplies of American arms to China. The Chinese intend to buy American Redeye rockets, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, believed to be the best in the American armoury, and anti-tank missiles.

The American government has approved about 500 licences for sales to China of dual-purpose goods and technologies—helicopters, cargo planes, lorries, and radars.

PROPAGANDA GIMMICK

Delhi. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has described the Pakistani proposal to conclude a non-aggression pact as a propaganda gimmick.

Speaking at a press conference in the Indian capital, Mrs Gandhi noted that while making this proposal, Pakistan continued to rearm itself with up-to-date weapons at a rapid pace. One cannot prepare for war and at the same time propose a non-aggression pact, said the Indian prime minister. The Pakistani government should carry out peace policies in deeds and not merely in words. The head of the Indian government recalled that ever since 1949, India had repeatedly proposed to Pakistan that a non-aggression treaty be concluded, but that Islamabad had refused to examine this initiative.

The bill was voted against by deputies of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Spain, the Socialist Party of Andalusia and some others.

JAPAN TO HAVE EMERGENCY LAWS

Tokyo. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in Japan is studying the possibility of introducing emergency legislation, according to "Sankei Shimbun".

This legislation, whose basic provisions were drawn up by the Liberal-Democrats two years ago, with account being taken of military requirements, envisages a considerable expansion in the rights afforded to military authorities. The government intends to introduce changes into the constitutional status of the Japanese army and to give generals the right to take over for military purposes private property, land, buildings and enterprises. The government is also examining the possible establishment of a military police.

The Soviet Union takes a different view of the peace campaign, attributing vast political significance to it. V. Lenin said in his time that in order to put the cause of peace on a solid basis one had to unravel the secrecy which aggressors always use to foment war, and to help the people themselves to decide on the issues of war and peace. The current peace movement is of great help in this respect.

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But America is finding such

THE WORLD



In its efforts to attain military superiority, the United States designs and embarks on the large-scale production of more and more weapons systems. Recently, President Reagan made public a strategic programme which is to cost the tax-payer 180 thousand million dollars. The programme is centered on the MX missile which is to be sited in different parts in the United States. In the photo: An MX missile on a testing range.

FACTS and EVENTS

© A national action week is going on in the United States to protest against uncontrolled sales of fire-arms.

© The British newspaper magnate Lord Rothermere has announced the establishment of a new Sunday newspaper to be called "The Mail of Sunday". Its first issue is to come out next May in 1.25 million copies.

© The Indian government intends to ban the reactionary chauvinist organization Ananda Marga. The organization, which has links with the CIA, has been involved in a plot to carry out an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi.

WEST PROPS UP SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury. By 1980, foreign capital investments in South Africa had reached 27,000 million dollars with Britain providing half of this amount, followed by the United States, France, and the FRG.

Subsidaries of 1,200 British, 350 West German, 340 American and a hundred French firms do brisk business in the country.

Figures issued by UNESCO indicate that between 1972 and 1980 South Africa received loans totalling 6,900 million dollars from foreign banks, the most lavish donations coming from British (Barclays) and American banks (Citibank and Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company).

PEOPLE

Bert Lance, a former Director of Office of Management and Budget in the American government, will probably seek election as Governor of Georgia, "Newsweek" magazine reports.

Mrs Lance held the first post between January and September, 1977. His term of office was cut short by disclosures of financial "irregularities" during previous managerial jobs at two banks in Georgia. The uproar following the revelations was a serious blow to the Carter Administration and produced world-wide repercussions.

When the dust settled following his resignation, Lance succeeded in "soft-pedalling" the case against him.

At the age of 80, retired Harvard Professor Sterling Brown was greatly surprised to receive 5,000 dollars in royalties for a collection of his poetry. The professor gave up writing poetry some decades ago.

OF INTEREST

A slippery customer!

José Nogueira, a fisherman from Troy, in the south of Portugal, never imagined that he would fall victim to an eel. Having hooked his catch, Nogueira carelessly took the line in his teeth in order to release the eel as quickly as possible. But the latter suddenly broke loose and... slid down Nogueira's throat.

Is he really 200?

Mohamed Mawa, an inhabitant of the small village Yeltu in the north-east of Ethiopia, is about to celebrate his 200th birthday. Mawa maintains that he was

Science and technology

URANIUM FROM THE SEA

operation that takes them 0.004 seconds tall.

These fish live on the seabed and lure their victims by waving in front of their mouths a leather sprout protruding from their upper jaw. The little fish attracted by this bait finds itself in the fisherman's belly in a wink. The latter inflates its mouth 12 times at an incredible speed, thus creating vacuum-gauge pressure, which sucks in its victim.

COMPUTERS HELP SELECTION

The cormo, a new breed of Australian sheep, that absorb the uranium in their wool, is being developed with the help of a computer. Sheep-breeders John Down, fed the chief characteristics desirable for a model ewe into a computer: the ideal diameter of a flock of wool, the pure wool content, optimum measurements for growth and fertility. The computer assessed the frequency of such characteristics in various breeds. All John Down had to do was to cross merino ewes with a merino ram. The result, the cormo, combines the qualities of the fine-fleeced wool of its mother with the heavy weight of its father, the ram.

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Implementation of this plan would mean a mortal danger hanging over every living thing. The appearance of the neutron bomb in Asia, where it is also planned to deploy US medium-range missiles, will create a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CHINA AND NATO

China expressed anxiety over a possible weakening of the South-Eastern Bank in connection with the electoral victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in Greece. Vitaly Korotov writes in PRAVDA. The Peking propaganda machinery this time resorted to its old cliché: the reaction of the NATO leaders to the Greek elections is depicted as European public opinion. The "Ramo Riba" assault that over the changed political situation in Greece. This is a direct forgery, the commentator says. European democratic opinion experiences anxiety this has not been caused by the election results but by the unequivocal attempts of Washington and NATO staffs to prevent implementation of the programme of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, down to hinting at possible military coup in Greece. Acting once again as the trace in NATO's military charter, the author of the article sums up, Chinese official propaganda once again has shown with whom Peking is siding.

REBIRTH OF KAMPUCHEA

Mikhail Goryanov writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA that the leaders of various groupings of the enemies of the Kampuchean people had a meeting in Singapore some time ago. At this meeting political ghosts like Norodom Sihanouk, Son San and Pol Pot's men discussed the problems of Kampuchea's development.

These people tried to come to terms on a division of spheres of influence and to decide who would rule the country on the event of a down-fall of the present people's government. They went home without reaching any agreement. The only thing in which they solidified was their hatred of Kampuchea and of the important and positive social and economic changes taking place there.

The Philippine newspaper "Manila Times" writes that Washington and Peking are trying to reanimate political ghosts, to present them as a real force that has the confidence and support of both the Kampuchean people and of the world public. Geopoliticians from the White House and from Tiananmen Square are prepared to do anything in order to whitewash their charges whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of their compatriots.

The entire world has condemned the Pol Pot men who are responsible for the frightful genocide practised against their own people, and those who directed the butchers.

THE SINISTER PLANS

The Penagon is trying to drag the neutron bomb through the back doors of both the European and Asian houses, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZEMEL' writes commenting on the decision of the Rangoon Administration to deploy the neutron weapon in South Korea. Disregarding world public protests, the commentary points out, Washington intends to go on whipping up war hysteria in its country and abroad, building up international tensions.

Implementation of this plan would mean a mortal danger hanging over every living thing. The appearance of the neutron bomb in Asia, where it is also planned to deploy US medium-range missiles, will create a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.

IMMORALITY AND CYNICISM

World lives now with the raised cock of pistol pointed at its temple, as it were, artist Dmitry Shmarinov writes in the latest issue of the NOVY MIR magazine. Many masters of Soviet culture contributed articles to the magazine protesting against the plans to produce the neutron weapon.

Mankind has always been concerned over the possible end of the world, the author writes. This subject has been reflected with great force. The theme of apocalypses has been mirrored in the greatest works of fine art. Michelangelo's "Last Judgement" portrays the vision of an end of the world.

What was portrayed in the art of the past, now obscenists with a neutron bomb in their hands turn into reality. The idea that Doomsday may come of mankind's suicide is a monstrous idea, is the neutron bomb really pure, really human? Does it destroy only human beings? The bomb preserving the creations of the human hands, but killing their creators is an expression of utmost cynicism and immorality.



murders committed during 1980—40 for every 100 thousand inhabitants. For this reason it has been nicknamed a "capital of murderers".

New look in garden

Round the Soviet Union

THE SECOND BILLION TONNE OF OIL HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM DEPOSITS IN THE TYUMEN REGION OF SIBERIA. It has taken less than 18 years to reach this impressive figure. No other oil-producing complex in the country can boast such fast rates of development. If it took 14 years to produce the first billion tonnes of Tyumen oil, it took little more than three years to produce the second. This year alone, Tyumen oil-workers will have produced over 323 million tonnes of liquid fuel.

THE NAME SUNNY—MIZI—APTLY DESCRIBES THE FUNCTION OF THE FUTURE TOWNLET FOR CHILDREN WHICH IS PLANNED IN TALISI. Over a huge expanse of territory, stretching from the town's centre to its outer limits, the following are to be built: numerous studios and workshops attached to the training centre, an artificial lake, in addition, towns under canopies, a botanical garden and a zoo will be set up and various attractions, including fairy-tale characters in fantastic casilles, will be provided.

PLANES OF THE NORTH-33 AERIAL HIGH LATITUDE EXPEDITION, NOW AT WORK IN THE ARCTIC, HAVE BEEN FORMING AN AERIAL BRIDGE, OVER A THOUSAND KILOMETRES LONG, OVER THE ICE OF THE POLAR BASIN. The bridge links the extreme corner of Eurasia, the Chelyuskin Cape, with a geographical point in the North Pole, two hundred kilometres away from which drifts the ice island of the North Pole-22 research station. Supplies of fuel and food, as well as of scientific equipment and post will be delivered to this point. Parallel changes in the centre's winter staff will also be effected. The expedition's autumn work will also include the provision of stores to the North Pole-23 station. It is planned that these flights of the North-33 expedition will take a month.



ANTARCTICA PUT ON THE MAP

Location of the Atlas of Antarctica, the first of its kind in the world, which has been awarded the USSR state prize.

In recent years, the scientists have been engaged in the implementation of comprehensive, mostly international, programmes. Among these are the International Antarctic Glaciological Project in which researchers from Australia, Britain, the USSR, the USA and France,



are taking part; and the multi-layered "Pole-South" programme embracing the most important facets of ocean research. Work is also beginning on the comprehensive exploration of nature in the Antarctica in its organic connection with global processes on earth and in outer space.

The short Antarctic summer. Molodoyezhny Station. Such devices are used to smooth out the air runways. Eleon Hotel at Molodoyezhny Station, one of the first buildings to be constructed here.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TYUMEN—GATEWAY TO THE NORTH

Five years from now Tyumen will be 400, a city which has long been called the gateway to Siberia, writes the *IZVESTIA* newspaper. The exploration of the north is making particularly rapid progress now, with the Tyumen Region having become the country's main oil and gas production base. In a short period of 1976-1980 it produced 2,200 million tonnes of oil and over 500,000 million tonnes of gas.

At present Tyumen is the biggest supplier of material and labour resources for northern projects. This regional centre boasts over 70 enterprises, and some 70,000 of its population of 400,000 are employed in industries closely related to oil and gas production, leaving aside miners, railwaymen, and auto workers.

Tyumen has pioneered in practice the idea of a block method in developing oil and gas fields, with a new industry now taking shape there—prefab timber house construction, the paper points out, which will help considerably meet housing needs in the northern areas. A chip-boards factory is already in operation, and work has begun on a house-building combine due for completion in this five-year plan period of 1981-1985, when it will start producing annually 500,000 sq m of housing from plentiful Siberian timber.

IS MAN THE CONSUMER OR PROTECTOR OF NATURE?

In recent decades, the illusory nature of the idea that natural resources are limitless has become more and more obvious, says writer Chingiz Altinov in *PRAVDA*. Let me give as an example the fate of Lake Issyk Kul, in Kirghizia, which is particularly painful to me personally.

With every passing year the lake is shrinking more and more. Its water is receding further and further from the banks. Over the past ten years, the water

level in the lake has fallen by nearly three metres. Scientists estimate that if the present state of affairs continues, the level of Lake Issyk Kul will drop another three or four metres in the next few decades.

Fortunately, work has begun on a plan for the complex of utilization of the mineral raw materials, earth, water and power resources in the Issyk Kul region and in parts of the Chul Valley.

Apart from the industrial and agricultural measures involved, the diversion of some of the water from the Sary-Dzhabz River into the lake is envisaged. Although the plan will be costly and labour-consuming, it is both encouraging and daring.

TO SCHOOL FROM THE AGE OF SIX

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, we are supposed to transfer to a system of teaching children in this country from the age of six. Galina Serdyukovskaya, director of the Research Institute for the Hygiene of Children and Adolescents of the Soviet Ministry of Public Health, and Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, comments on this plan in the *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* newspaper.

Children today are more developed, both physically and intellectually, than their counterparts of a few decades ago, writes Serdyukovskaya. Contributing to this in no small way is scientific and technical progress, the constant improvement in life standards, as well as the influence of the mass media—radio, television, cinema and children's literature. Parents, themselves, are today able to provide their offspring with a much wider horizon of information.

In teaching six-year-olds, the curriculum should resemble as closely as possible that of the kindergarten. Lessons should take the form of games, extra break should be provided after each class. The children should be taken on long walks in the fresh air, should be given time to rest, meals five times a day, and made to do daily physical exercises. No home-work should be set. The introduction of daily lessons of physical culture into the curriculum, will help dispense by two times the child's tendency to fall ill, in particular his or her tendency to catch various forms of colds.

SECRETS OF LOVE

From the moment that a man and woman fall in love with each other, i.e., unite their lives together, all their moral, ethical, aesthetic and other responses are involuntarily submitted to a unique "test", writes Yuri Orlov, head of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Medical Psychology of Moscow's First Medical Institute, in the *SOVIET WOMAN* magazine.

There are two aspects to love, the author considers: the ability to love another person and to be loved oneself. In order that these two aspects be harmonized, the couple must learn to understand each other, to recognise the love inherent in a given gesture, look or particular action and to react to it in a correct way.

In life we often find married couples who, on first sight, appear to be ill-assorted; he is hand-

NATURAL GAS OF AZERBAIJAN

Soviet explorers have been studying the continent of Antarctica for 26 years. More than 700 Polar explorers are involved in the Soviet Antarctic expedition which began last winter. At present, this country maintains seven stations on the continent—the Molodoyezhny meteorological centre, the Mirny observatory, the Vostok hinterland station; the coastal stations of Novolazarevskaya, Leningradskaya, and Russkaya, as well as the island station of Bellingshausen. The largest is Molodoyezhny.

Soviet explorers have helped compile reliable maps of the Antarctic continent and of the Southern Ocean. Many years of work have resulted in the pub-

lication of the *Atlas of Antarctica*, the first of its kind in the world, which has been awarded the USSR state prize.

In recent years, the scientists have been engaged in the implementation of comprehensive, mostly international, programmes. Among these are the International Antarctic Glaciological Project in which researchers from Australia, Britain, the USSR, the USA and France,

RICE FROM

AMUDARYA VALLEY

A new specialized rice-growing state farm has been established in the Tashkent Oasis in Turkmenia; 5,000 hectares of land have been developed.

In time, the farm should produce no less than 20,000 tonnes of rice. In the next few years, it is planned to set up more state farms on virgin lands in the oasis.

The lower reaches of the Amudarya form the rice-growing centre of Turkmenia. The area offers favourable soil and climatic conditions for rice and there is a lot of spare land and water. Two large specialized state farms have been established on virgin lands in the Amudarya area.

This year, the republic should reap 30,000 tonnes of rice. Under the ten-year programme, the production of rice should rise to 100,000 tonnes a year.

Some and clever, while she is someone one wouldn't look twice at. Her husband, however, adores her, his eyes never rove and he appears not to notice his wife's so-called friends who flirt with him.

The secret to the riddle is a simple one. The wife knows and understands her husband very well. She never "plays on the weak sides of his character but, on the contrary, emphasizes his qualities; she responds to any manifestation of his affection for her, whether form this may take, and is always ready to support him with a smile. In a word, she is a wise woman. It was certainly not by chance that the ancient philosophers linked love and wisdom together.

The work underway to preserve Lake Issyk Kul is nothing unique for our country. We have already saved lakes Balash and Sasyan and the Belovodskaya Pushcha

for posterity.

State boundaries should not create barriers in the fight to preserve and renew natural resources or to ensure the stability of ecological systems, since a disturbance in one part of the world may have painful and even disastrous effects in another. Issyk Kul lying along the migration routes of birds flying from Siberia to India, is no exception to this rule. By embarking on this new project, the Soviet Union has undertaken specific commitments to international organizations,

Competition between folk craftsmen

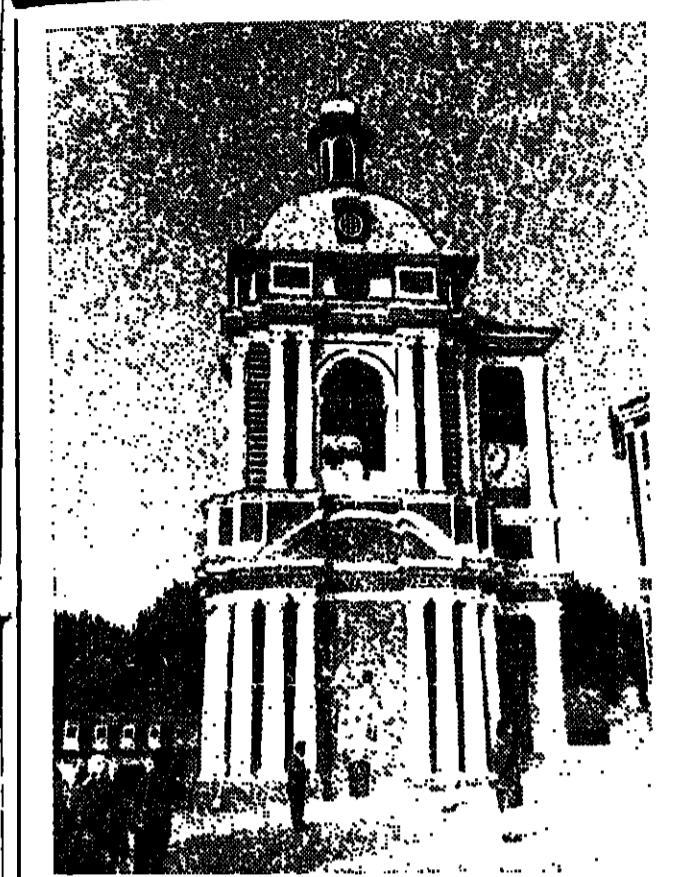
Competitions between folk craftsmen have become traditional in the Moldavian village of Sekarany. The latest, a contest between carpenters, took the village by surprise, for a whole

month, Ion and Kostil Kozhokar,

two brothers both working in the trade, competed in decorating the houses of their fellow villagers. Neither brother emerged the victor. So ingenious and masterly was the national lace-like wooden ornamentation they carved round the crooves, on the window casings, and verandas that it proved impossible to choose between them.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



The bell tower of the Cathedral of the Assumption.

Science and technology

ALLOY FOR SLIDING BEARINGS

Having added soft and pliable aluminum to one of the hardest and most brittle of metals, specialists from the Byelorussian car industry have obtained new alloy for sliding bearings which combines the best qualities of both metals.

Gas has now reached the remote mountainous districts of the republic. In the Lesser Caucasian Range the steel pipeline now lies at 1,930 metres above sea level, hitherto regarded as an unattainable height for the builders of pipelines.

The total length of all gas

networks operating in the republic this year has reached 18,000 kilometres. A substantial part of these pipelines carries gas for the inhabitants of rural areas. Out of the 250,000 flats to be supplied with gas in the current five-year plan period, 233,000 are in rural locality.

The alloy for sliding bearings made of this alloy are strong, and do not wear out the shaft they are mounted on as quickly as those made of cast iron. It is of interest that the aluminum content of the new alloy is only 0.1 per cent.

TALKING ENCYCLOPAEDIA

A talking encyclopaedia for the blind has been produced by the laboratory of computer linguistics, at the Institute of Language and Literature of the

Academy of Sciences of Estonia, a Baltic republic.

The encyclopaedia contains massive information on economics, science, and culture, translated into a computer language and its onto one cartridge-cassette. The blind man only has to type his question using a keyboard for a voice from the electronic speech synthesizer to provide him with the answer.

WELDING GLUE

In the deep Donbas coal mines, a polymer glue, developed at the Institute of High Molecular Compounds Chemistry of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, is used in place of electric welding in places where work with open fire is complicated or is banned altogether for reasons of safety.

This cold hardening glue has been utilized to repair underground air pipes and to join and hermetically seal pipelines. It also helps protect underground equipment from corrosion, as it is immune to moisture or major drops in temperature.

20 miners in the Donbas area are now using the glue.

VIEWPOINT

Coal: emphasis on technical progress

Valentin NIKITIN, First Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR

The world energy conference predicted that, by the year 2000, coal extraction throughout the world will have increased three-fold. Coal is assigned the role of a "bulwark" fuel, until new sources of energy have been fully tapped.

A short time ago, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted two special resolutions concerning the further expansion of the Soviet coal industry. In these documents, a complex of additional measures were outlined to increase open-pit coal-mining and to speed up the technological re-tooling of the existing mines.

By 1985, the USSR intends to bring its coal extraction up to 770-800 million tonnes. More than half of the coal now produced comes from the old coal-fields of the Donbas area, in the Ukraine, and from Kuznetsk, in Western Siberia. As the miners have to go deeper and deeper to find coal, it becomes harder and more expensive to extract.

We are talking here above all of increasing the tempo of development of the open pits in the eastern parts of the USSR, where productivity is on average about eight to ten times higher and costs four to five times lower than in collieries.

In 1980, only one-tenth of the coal extracted in the USSR came from open pits. In 1980, these pits accounted for 38 per cent of extracted coal, or 269 million tonnes.

We now have nearly 70 open pits in this country. The largest of these are in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

In the middle of last year, for instance, the "Bogatyr" pit in the Ekibastuz coal-field, in North Kazakhstan, started to produce its planned output of 50 million tonnes of coal a year. Today, the "Bogatyr" is the biggest open coal pit in the world.

There will be still larger pits in the fuel and energy complex based on the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field in Eastern Siberia. Here each pit is expected to yield between 50 and 80 million tonnes of coal a year.

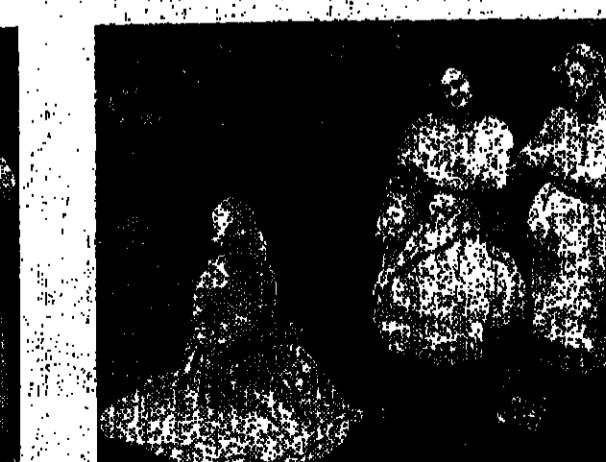
The construction of large coal pits and increases in coal extraction require basically new technologies and new machines.

The main testing ground for such machines is now the Ekibastuz coal-field where for the first time in the world coal machines have been used to extract coal from hard coal seams. Previously such machines only worked on soft soils. Today, in the USSR we produce coal-digging rotor complexes for the extraction of between 1,250 and 4,000 cu m of coal an hour.

Many of the technological innovations tested at Ekibastuz will be later put to use in the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field. However, the powerful machines required by this coal-field, both for digging open pits and for coal extraction, will be manufactured by the Heavy Inserter Plant, now under construction in Krasnoyarsk. While the Soviet industrial giant, "Uralmash", produced only one 400-tonne drag-line a year, the first phase of the Krasnoyarsk plant alone will produce eight such machines.

By the end of 1985 three rotor complexes, with a production capacity of 4,250 cu m an hour will be built at the plant. And this is not all: machines are now being developed which can extract up to 14,000 cu m of coal an hour.

Summer sportswear. A selection from summer collection bearing Ukrainian folk motifs.



ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Latavra POCHIANI



patterns that emanate from her nervously mobile hands — are pregnant with temperament and spirituality. When she dances, it appears that Latavra floats above the ground and one becomes convinced that one is watching a miracle.

Dance entered Latavra's life at a very early stage. At the age of seven, she joined the ballet circle at the Palace of Pioneers. Later, while a student at Tbilisi's medical institute, she continued her interest in folk dancing. Having graduated, she worked for three years in the village of Manava, where a meeting took place which was to play a key role in Pochiani's artistic career: she had the fortune to meet Nina Ramishvili, the director of the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble. The ensemble, of which Pochiani soon became a soloist, gave scope to her creative potential and enabled her to perfect her art. It was here that the dancer identified her theme in art—the lyrical-dramatic mood which had been evident in her dancing as a student, and which was to find its most vivid expression in her performance of "Kartuli", Igor Moiseyev, the well-known folk-dance expert, having seen Latavra dancing "Kartuli" and "Mokheuri", compared her with a fabulous fairy.

Equally enamoured of dancing and medicine, Pochiani has often come close to having to choose between them. Having defended her dissertation, she now works at the medical cybernetics department of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery and Haematology of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia and, continues to dance in the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble.

"I am happy when I dance," says Latavra Pochiani. "When I go on to the stage I succumb to the power of the music, and each time, as if placed under a spell, it is as if I become weightless, I am carried off to a strange world of my own, no longer seeing or hearing—I am dancing..."

Irina RATIANI

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. The ballet company from the Tchaikovsky Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Perm, is touring the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, giving performances of Adam's "Giselle".

Exhibitions. "Holography in the USSR" is the title of an exhibition which has opened at the Technical Museum in Vienna, sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Austria-USSR Friendship Society. For two months the residents of the Austrian capital will be able to acquaint themselves with holography—one of the most interesting achievements in modern science. Apart from the examples of holographic images on display, explanations are given on how they are produced, and prospects are outlined for making use of this new method of visual display in science and technology.

MOSCOW-HELSINKI CULTURAL TIES

While Arvid Jonsens, People's Artist of the USSR, instructed young conductors in Helsinki, the famous Finnish singer, Martti Talvela, during a recent tour of the Soviet Union shared his experience with student singers.

Such get-togethers are typical examples of the close cultural links existing between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The Soviet play "Steel-Smelters" by Bokarev, was produced at the theatre in Oulu by Haimi, a director from Petrozavodsk. The production formed part of the year of Soviet Drama held in Finland. Works by Gorky, Tsvetayev, Vishnevsky, Altmatov, Vampilov and Gelman were shown in theatres all over the country and broadcast over Finnish radio and television.



Giving performances in the Moscow Teatralnoye Theatre, the National Dance Ensemble from Ghana have acquainted Soviet specialists with their national dances.

photo by Andrii Stepanov

ULANOVA'S WORLD

In "The World of Ulanova", a new two-part film made at the Central TV Studios, the great ballerina is represented as heroine of a film, rather than as the star of a ballet performance especially shot for the cinema. This is the first time that the viewer has been given such a wide-ranging image of Ulanova: she talks about herself, reflects on life and art, etc.

Shown in the film are shots from all the best movies devoted to Ulanova collected from film archives and private collections. Thus we get a wonderful profile

of the great ballerina in action—tracing all the parts she danced—Giselle and La Odette-Odile and Marie; Hua and Sylphide... We see in shot of her triumphant guest performances in London. A unique opportunity for the ballerina dancing the "Swan" before a foreign audience.

On the decision of UNESCO International Scarlet Ulanova is to be honored in Paris by a special holiday.

'CHEKHOV'S DRAMATIC SKETCHES'

The first night of a new play "Chekhov's Dramatic Sketches", consisting of two one-acters by the great Russian writer—"On the High Road" and "The Swan Song"—took place recently at the Pushkin Drama Theatre, formerly the Alexandrinsky, in Leningrad.

Alexander Borisov was both director and performer of one of the main roles.

I have dreamed of staging Chekhov all my life and now my dream has come true, says Borisov. It was not by chance that we turned to the writer's

early works. We wanted to show that even at the beginning of his literary career, Chekhov found a strong edge in Chakhev's work.

"On the High Road" is banned by the Imperial censor for discrediting the Russian nobility. This new production makes it possible to show the whole gamut of vivid character inherent in Chekhov's plays.

"Dramatic Sketches" is the first autumn premiere at the Pushkin Drama Theatre which is celebrating its 225th anniversary this season.

Armenian Studios are working on a new film of the novel "Gikor" by Ovanes Tumanyan, the Armenian classical writer. The first screen version of "Gikor" was made almost fifty years ago. Among the actors in the new movie, are Sos Saryan and Armen Dzhigarkhanian. Gikor is played by Albert Cullinan, a fourth-year pupil of the school named after Tumanyan, in the village of Dzakhi, where the writer was born.



WHAT'S ON!

October 31-November 2

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 31—Malkov, "Love Legend" (ballet); November 1 (mat) — Gyurovitz, Carafe di Colbrano, "Natalie" (ballet); Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble; 1 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), November 1 — Concert by the Bolshoi artists.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 31 — Offenbach, "The Belle Helene" (opera); November 1 — Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without a Kith or Kin" (opera); 2 — Adam Delibes, "Corsaire" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 31 (mat and eve) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; November 1 (mat and eve) — Glazkov, "Khottabych"; 1 (eve) — Karayev, "The Flirt"; Gasko.

Obraztsova Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sedovaya-Yushcheyev St.). 31 — "Ae Un-

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sports (Luzhniki), 31, November 1 — "Forward Only", a theatrical performance, to mark the 50th anniversary of Moscow variety art.

Concert Hall, Kuts Athletics Complex (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 31, November 1 — "Variety is a Spice of Life", a programme performing by variety, theatre and cinema artists.

FILMS

One Doesn't Change Home in Midstream (Midstream Studio 2 parts; USSR). The film tells of the construction of a gigantic factory on the lines of the KamaZ motor works.

Cinema: "Udarach" (2 Serebrenovka St.). Metro Biblioteka Imeni Lenina. The White Raven (Metro Studios USSR).

The Queen of Spades (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 31 (mat and eve) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; November 1 (mat and eve) — Glazkov, "Khottabych"; 1 (eve) — Karayev, "The Flirt"; Gasko.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bol'shevistskaya Embankment). 31 — Variety, concert; 2 — "Young Artists for the October Holiday" a variety programme.

BUSINESS

NEFA-GAZ

SIDES ESTABLISH COMMON GROUND

Businessmen generally avoid talking too much about their profitable transactions, but judging from the address by British Energy Industries Council spokesman Dr Tony Roper, the British specialists and industrialists were satisfied with meeting their Soviet colleagues.

Exhibition director R. Norman Gee specifically pointed out in his address: "This specialized exhibition, the first such event in Russia with international content, is being staged in response to the resolve of the Soviet Union to further develop, improve and advance the technology of its oil, gas and petrochemical industries."

That the show was profitable for all its participants was clear even before it closed down.



At one of the British stands.
Photo by Yuri Tulov

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

TO TAKE A THRILLING TRIP TO MOSCOW FOR THE "RUSSIAN WINTER" ART FESTIVAL WHICH IS HELD EVERY YEAR FROM DECEMBER 25 TO JANUARY 5.

OUR THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS WILL BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL. YOU WILL SEE PERFORMANCES BY LEADING SOVIET ARTISTS OF THE OPERA AND BALLET, BY VARIETY, SONG AND DANCE GROUPS FROM VARIOUS SOVIET REPUBLICS. YOU WILL ALSO VISIT THE CIRCUS.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION APPLY TO ANY AEROFLOT OR INTOURIST AGENCY.

FLY AEROFLOT TO THE "RUSSIAN WINTER" ART FESTIVAL



TRADE WITH INDIA ON STEADY RISE

Soviet minister points out. The new 1981-1985 five-year trade agreement, for instance, signed as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, envisages a considerable increase in the volume of bilateral trade and in the range of commodities involved.

Last year, Patolichiev recalls, India reached an all-time record level of trade with the USSR to the tune of 1,700 million roubles, and became the Soviet Union's largest trading partner among the developing countries. This figure represents a 68 per cent increase over the 1979 level, and exceeds by more than twice the value of Soviet-Indian trade in the mid-1970s.

Traditionally, the Soviet pavilion is the biggest at the fair. On show are metal-cutting lathes, oil, metallurgical and electric equipment, control and measuring instruments and other machines presented by 19 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Contacts and contracts

Intourist news

With Intourist through the ancient towns

Yves Thoraval, a journalist, has spent two weeks travelling through the Soviet Union with a group of French tourists. His itinerary went as follows: Tashkent-Samarkand-Bukhara-Tashkent-Yerevan-Moscow.

In the 35 years that I have been alive, he told a colleague from "MNI", I have gone to 50 countries, but this is my first visit to the Soviet Union. The thing is, that Slavonic culture held out no particular charm for me. However, I believe that a man should go all there is to see in this world.

This journey has been a great event in my life, for I am interested in Moslem culture. I have travelled all over the East, and Uzbekistan was my last port of call.

I would like to make the following observation. All the Moslem architectural monuments which we were shown in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand were in tip-top condition. To be honest, I was astonished by the attention and care that the state pays to the history of the country.

The ancient cities which I saw are a treasure trove for those who are interested in, or who study, Eastern culture.

It would appear that Yves was modest when he said that he was only interested in Moslem monuments. When asked what he would like to see in Moscow, there was no end to his desires. He wanted to go to the Museum of Fine Arts, to the Museum of Oriental Arts, to the Kremlin, and to look at icons.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium, 31—Central Army Club v Tbilisi Dynamo, 6 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena, 31—Moscow Dynamo v Riga-Dynamo, 5 p.m.

GYMNASICS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira), 31, November 1, 2—Junior national championship, On November 1, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. On November 2, at 10 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. On November 3, at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), November 1—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

October 31—November 2

Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear intervals, slight rain at times. Wind 5-7 m/s. Moderate Temperature, 2-5°C at night, and 5-8°C during the day. (15°C at the beginning of the period).

Bus, trolleybuses 12, 20,

Subway, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9.

Tram, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 30